

THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1841.

The Veto Message reached this city by Express at 10 o'clock, A. M. yesterday, in 24 hours, from Washington. It would have been here at 2 o'clock in due course from Baltimore. We immediately issued an extra and provided it to all our Northern and Eastern subscribers one day in advance of our regular issue.

For the President's Veto Message, see First Page.
For another capital Chapter of Barnaby Rudge see Last Page.

Look out for Foreign News this morning by Steamship at Boston. We expect an Extra printed for us in Boston, but if not we shall issue one specially.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—We should have been far better satisfied with the President's Veto Message had he chosen to recognize directly and frankly, instead of circuitously and inferentially, the benefits which the Country has derived through a series of years from the existence of a National Bank. These benefits are vast and undeniable—they stand out upon the Nation's History, and ought to have been fully admitted in a document like this. Mr. Tyler has hitherto stated that, while he deemed a National Bank unconstitutional, he regarded it as a useful and measurably necessary institution, and would heartily support one if the Constitutional difficulty were obviated. If he had repeated this in terms in this Message, or urged the establishment of a Bank divested of the power of local Discount, he would have saved the feelings of his friends and the powder of his adversaries. Perhaps, however, the occasion was not deemed fitting for any suggestions beyond his simple reasons for returning the bill before him. We have assurances from reliable sources that the President is unhesitatingly favorable to a Bank of Exchanges and Issues. We trust one will be established at the next Session of Congress at farthest.

We cannot concur with those who maintain that, no matter how strong were Mr. Tyler's personal convictions that such a Bank was unauthorized by the Constitution, he ought nevertheless to have signed the bill passed by Congress. This doctrine utterly confuses and destroys the important distinction between the President acting as an integral portion of the Legislative power and as a simple Executive officer. As the Executive, he is bound to see every law faithfully executed, unless the Supreme Court pronounces it unconstitutional; he cannot make and unmake laws at pleasure. But when required, as a branch of the Legislative power, to approve or object to bills passed by Congress, he has no right to substitute other men's understandings and consciences for his own. The fact that the House, the Senate and the President had united in pronouncing a certain Bank necessary in 1816 was held by the Supreme Court to evince conclusively that such a Bank was necessary, and therefore Constitutional, in the existing circumstances of the Country and of the Government. But does this establish that a similar or a different Bank is necessary in 1841, so peremptorily that the President is not at liberty to consider the question? We think one necessary and thence Constitutional, but not because of the judicial decision twenty odd years ago. But the doctrine which makes the President's approval of bills which have passed Congress a matter of course, whenever similar acts have at any former period been pronounced by the Courts Constitutional, however just in itself or convenient in its application, is to our mind clearly at variance with the Constitution.

The gist of the President's objection is this: Admitting that a National Bank is necessary to the proper conduct of the fiscal operations of the Government and the maintenance of a Uniform Currency, it still by no means follows that the investing of such Bank with the power of ordinary Discount is either necessary to the Bank, (as it certainly is not to the Government,) or beneficial to the People. Mr. Tyler thinks it is not, most decidedly; and, so thinking, he cannot approve a bill establishing a Bank with such power. The inference is irresistible that a Bank divested of this power would receive his sanction.

While we do not perceive any thing strikingly original or forcible in Mr. Tyler's argument on the general question, we must say that the compromise section is absolutely annihilated by him. There is not a fragment of it left. There will be no danger of deadly rivalry in claiming the authorship of that notable contrivance. We know it was not Mr. Clay's, but was most reluctantly accepted by him at the last minute as the only means of carrying the bill through the Senate. After a brief and troubled life, it reposes in a sleep that will be everlasting.

We publish another letter from our correspondent "STRANGER" for the indications of the future it affords—rather the calculations which some are making for the future. We dissent most decidedly from many of the writer's views, especially with regard to the Cabinet, and have taken the liberty to strike out such passages as we deemed calculated to create ill-will among Whigs. "UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION" is now more than ever essential. We to who ever shall plot to destroy it!

Our readers may remember that we expressed on Monday our disapprobation of the recommitment of the Bankrupt bill on Friday. A private letter from a right well-informed friend at Washington (which will be found in another column) apprises us that this course was necessary to save the bill from defeat, owing to the absence of many friends of the bill, especially Loco-Focos. We ask attention to that letter, as sustaining what we have before asserted respecting the kind of support that bill receives from its Loco-Foco friends. Mark them!

All our letters from Washington speak with admiration of the noble bearing and conciliatory exertions of HENRY CLAY in the present imminent crisis. Others may storm and threaten; he inculcates peace, forbearance and a patriotism that never forgets what is due to the Country. As of old, he is the Great Peacemaker, casting oil on the turbulent waves of political commotion. We trust there will be no breaking up of the Cabinet; but if there is we believe the President and the Country will unite in insisting that HENRY CLAY shall take a prominent post in that which is to succeed it, at the expense of his personal inclinations and comfort. In these times of peril, we need the most experienced and capable pilots at the helm—and who are such if not HENRY CLAY?

"Lex" writes us that the inference he draws from a casual paragraph we wrote about the Circuit Judge that is to be, that Mr. Graham stands highest as a politician, but Mr. Kent as a lawyer. As we neither made nor intended any such comparison, we decline publishing L's article, which does make one. Neither of them can justly be disparaged, or could be benefited by newspaper adulation.

TENNESSEE.—We received returns from the following additional Counties yesterday:

Conasa,	1841—Jones,	Polk,	1839—Cannon,	Polk
Knox,	1812	385	1811	464
Jefferson,	1604	178	1580	207
Granger, (part)	922	438	601	680
Road,	883	649	943	577
White, (part)	862	461	1078	467
Blount,	300 maj.		100 maj.	
Counties in our last,	3424	6532	7190	7384
Totals,	14,837	8,693	13,282	9,969
1841—Jones's maj.	6,144	39	Cannon's do.	3,243

Whig gain in 15 Counties, 2,901, or 335 more than Polk's whole majority when he was elected.

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1841.

The Veto is to come on Monday or Tuesday. This is settled, probably not to be changed.

It will raise a tremendous storm in the Senate. The House will take it more calmly, and I hope the Senate will cool after the first out-break.

We ought not to go to pieces on this infernal Bank question. Congress can save the Country, and the Cause if it will take things in good temper.

The Bankrupt bill will have a close shave in the Senate. McKen, Oliver, and one or two other Loco-Foco Members who profess to be in favor of it, have gone home. Roosevelt, though he is to vote for the bill, votes with his enemies on all incidental questions, where the Yeas and Nays are not called. It was in great jeopardy on Friday, and but that it was got back into Committee would have been lost. Upon all those questions where the Yeas and Nays were not taken, Roosevelt voted with the enemies of the bill. If the Bankrupt bill passes the House the Land will pass the Senate.

Gen. Wool succeeds Gen. Scott. Jesup pushed hard for the place, but his "Respects to Mrs. Blair" were not now so good a recommendation as formerly. Gen. Scott went for his old friend Gen. Brady, but the President thought he was too old for the active duties required. Col. Worth will be Inspector-General to succeed Gen. Wool.

The President is warmly in favor of the Land and other bills now pending.

We can get along very well for the present without a Bank, if Congress will be wise and patriotic.

In haste, yours,

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER OF MISS ROGERS.

Yesterday morning Officer Hillicker of the Upper Police Office arrived in this city in the steamer from Norwich, having in custody a man named Joseph W. Morse, wood-engraver, late of No. 120 Nassau st. suspected of being concerned in the murder of Miss Mary C. Rogers at Hoboken on Sunday evening, the 25th July. He was arrested at West Bayston, seven miles from Worcester, Massachusetts, on Sunday by the officer—having been loitering about there for several days under an assumed name. Prior to his arrest a letter was found in the Post Office at Worcester, directed to him, and written, doubtless, by one of his companions in this city, informing him of the examinations that were progressing here, advising him to shave off his whiskers, change his dress and alter his appearance, so as to escape detection and arrest. This was opened and read, and tended to strengthen the suspicions against him. As soon as arrested he inquired what he was arrested for, and on being told for assault and battery on his wife, he replied, "Oh! is that all?" On being asked where he was on Sunday, the 25th July, he first said he was at Hoboken, and on the officer refusing the answer, he then said he meant that he was at Staten Island. He was conveyed to the Upper Police Office and committed. Soon after he was brought out in the presence of the Mayor and Justice Taylor, and identified by two gentlemen as the person they saw at Hoboken at 6 o'clock on Sunday, the 25th ult. seated on a bench and conversing with Miss Rogers. He was also identified by others, but was not examined touching the crime with which he stands charged. Several witnesses, however, were examined in the case in private, and Mr. Daniel Payne, the lover of the girl, who said he had boarded with a Mr. Morse, an engraver, in James st. but had not seen or conversed with him for a year or more—went to see and ascertain if he were the same—the result of which did not transpire. Morse assumes considerable apathy and composure, and maliciously insinuated that the gentlemen who identified him must have been guilty of the murder themselves, and to exonerate themselves charged it upon him. He will be examined to-day at the Upper Police before the Mayor and Justice Taylor in the presence of the counsel he may select.

Morse is a rather short but somewhat strongly built man, with handsome black whiskers, very neatly and fashionably dressed, has been exceedingly licentious in his conduct, the companion of gamblers, and sometimes a gambler himself. He was a frequent inmate of the store of Mr. Anderson when tended by Miss Rogers, and evidently knew her well. It is well understood that, if guilty, he was not alone in the violation and murder, as the evidence at the inquest and of Dr. Cook before the Mayor conclusively prove that more than one were concerned.

To discover and arrest these accomplices is now the business and duty of the Police, though no evidence is yet obtained to fix the guilt on any others. The evidence against Morse is his being seen with the young lady in the evening shortly before her death—his absence from home all that night—his having left home a day after, clandestinely getting his three trunks from his house to his office, then into a cab, and flying from the city the day after the body was discovered, and leaving his business—his changing his name when away, and the letter written to him at Worcester by his friend in this city, advising a change of dress, cutting off his whiskers, &c. More, however, will doubtless be elicited to strengthen suspicion. One of his apprentices applied yesterday to the Police Office to have his indentures canceled, as his master was absent, and was astonished to find him in prison charged with murder. To Justice Taylor, who managed this business, aided by the Mayor, and to the officer who went in pursuit, great praise is due for the judicious manner in which they conducted the affair to a successful result. Whatever additional information is elicited we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

LATE FROM CANTON.—The ship Onaida, Swift, from Canton and Wampoa—whence she sailed on the 27th of April—arrived at this port yesterday. We learn from Captain Swift that there had nothing of especial interest occurred since the Akbar sailed; but he adds that the difficulties are far from being settled. The Commodore had sailed for the North, and as soon as all the English tea ships had left, he would commence operations on Pekin and compel the Chinese to comply with his request. The Onaida brings a full cargo of Country Teas.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. RYRIE, sailed from Boston on Monday afternoon, for Halifax and Liverpool. She carries out 58 passengers, 20 of whom will stop at Halifax. Her mail-bags contain 7,000 letters, and the usual quantity of newspapers. She takes out upward of \$100,000 in specie.

On the 29th ult. at Harrison County, Mo., a trifling family dispute occurred between two neighbors, a Mr. John Taylor and a Mr. Bowen, which resulted in the death of the latter—Taylor most inhumanly beating him to death in the presence of Mrs. Bowen, with the breach of a gun!

DAVID BROWN, Esq. of Baltimore, was on Saturday last, confirmed by the Senate as Mexican Commissioner, in place of Judge Brown, of Ky. resigned.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., has been employed by the Seamen's Friend Society as counsel for Holmes, one of the crew of the William Brown, charged with murder.

There arrived at Saratoga from the 2d to the 7th inst. inclusive, no fewer than 1,607 visitors, and it is computed that the whole number there is full 4,000.

A reader complains that Warren-street is rendered hideous and loathsome by the congregation of abandoned creatures there every evening. Can the Police do nothing for the residents?

The Veto and its Consequences.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1841.

"Strike, but hear." All is still, awaiting calmly the developments of the coming pregnant week. All doubt is now removed respecting the Veto. Hope, to be sure, has hung to the skirts of a few. To-day she takes them, leads them to the White House, to put up their last petition;—it is a forlorn hope. The storm that was brewing to meet the catastrophe has pretty much died away. Peace-makers are abroad to-day. The Message will be received with that calm and cool deliberation that becomes the American Congress. A reorganization of the Cabinet will be one of the fruits of the differences existing between the Legislative and Executive Departments. It remains with them, rather than the President, to say whether this shall take place immediately, or even after the adjournment of Congress. In the new organization, the whole Country will hail with joy the young spirits selected by the dictate of wisdom to renovate the political atmosphere of the White House. You will perceive by this time, in the view I have taken, the President stands alone upon the Bank question. So be it. He does so stand.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Spreads from the vale, and mid-way meets the storm;
Though round its brow the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

The feeling, as exhibited here, is the type of feeling that will be exhibited throughout the land. At the first rumbling sound of the distant thunder, fire and fury was the softest language used by the disappointed. The ten days allotted by the Constitution for the consideration of this subject to the President, afforded an opportunity to all who might wish, to converse freely upon this subject. All, without exception, both friend and foe, who have so conversed, have come away from the White House satisfied that, whatever course John Tyler may take upon the Bank question, it will be upon his conscience—the dictate of duty. The calm, cool, collected and determined manner of the President has not been without its effect. The "sober second thought" has softened much of the asperity of feeling upon this subject, and there is now every prospect that the question will be met as becomes men. Differences of opinion exist, vital to the establishment of a Bank. The People are the ultimate tribunal; public opinion must settle the question. The mighty revolution that has just been effected has given us a Congress adequate to the settlement of all matters that the Country demands at their hands, except the Currency question. We are one step farther even than this: All agree to the necessity of a permanent Reform in the Currency of the Country; the difficulty is about the means adequate to the end. A large portion of the present dominant party are wedded, body and soul, to a Bank Charter as the only panacea to effect a cure. Another portion—say about one-third—with the whole of the Opposition, are as sincerely and as determinedly of a different opinion. In this stage of the case, who are the umpires, under our form of government? Shall one set of theorists bow down at command to the worship of the other? Surely not. All, all can justly claim nothing more than the privilege of appeal. We will gladly meet them there. Ablest financial minds from all parts of the Country have been pouring in upon the Executive, doubtful of the expediency (to say nothing of the constitutionality) of a National Bank. As to the heretofore unthinking and unreflecting upon this subject, the mighty crash will awake them from their slumbers, and the mind immediately be stretched for a substitute. If we do not have the Bank nor the Sub-Treasury, what are we to have? The answer is in a nutshell: A BANK OF DEPOSITS AND ISSUES, created by act of Congress, and engrained into the bill shortly to be introduced, embracing an entire revision of the Revenue Laws. Such a revision must inevitably take place, as soon as the Tariff of Duties is established upon a permanent footing. The financial condition of the Treasury, the dilapidated state of our defenses, together with the delicate position of our foreign relations, all demonstrate clearly that the first business of the Winter Session will be to open the whole question of the Revenue.

The great question of the Tariff being settled, upon which the public moneys are to accrue, the next question immediately follows: a law for the collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the Public Money. For this purpose we are to have a Paper Currency based on Specie. In short, such a plan as will secure the substantial base of the Sub-Treasury with the facility and convenience of a Bank. Upon the subject of the Currency the mind of the President is clear as light; but so averse is he to anything like Executive dictation, that it is extremely doubtful if Congress obtains any direct suggestions from the Executive Mansion, in the return of the Bank bill, now before him. A vast majority of the People are wedded to the Sub-Treasury on the one hand and the United States Bank on the other. Reflecting minds have discovered insuperable objections to both. Both systems are good in many points, and both have many features injurious to the objects for which they were created. Each system has its enthusiasts. A system less faulty than either may unquestionably be proposed. From the feeling upon this subject, a stranger would be led to suppose that on the establishment of a Bank, potatoes would grow without planting, hats be made without felting, shoes without sewing, and cloth without weaving. But Banks create no wealth; they only distribute it, and often times, as recent experience shows, too rapidly.

The Veto may come in to-morrow, (Monday.) The enemies of the Bankrupt bill will endeavor to take advantage of the excitement upon the Bank bill, to ward off or drown the petitions of the Bankrupts. I do hope the City papers will press the subject of the Bankrupt Law. One hundred thousand petitions have poured into Congress this Session praying for a Bankrupt Law, and only about thirty-five hundred, except the New-York petition, praying the passage of a Bank Charter. Five hundred thousand men, citizens of the United States, broken-hearted and bowed down with oppression, catch with eager ear every whisper from Washington, fearing lest their hopes of freedom are to be again blasted. Arouse ye to action! Now is the time! Every mail should come freighted with the deep-thundered thunders of Public Opinion on this subject. If the Public Voice is raised, the bill will be carried. Yours, A STRANGER.

MURDER AT CROWN POINT.—A Revolutionary pensioner named Winch has been arrested at Crown Point, Essex Co. for the murder of a lad 14 years of age. The old man came up behind the boy in the morning while milking, and beat him over the head with a club until life was extinct. He assigns as a reason for his conduct that the boy had thrown chips at him.

MALAY PIRATES AGAIN.—These piratical rascals have been committing more depredations on vessels. They boarded and robbed the barque Pilot of London, and killed three of her crew. Several escaped on board of an English man-of-war.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—By an arrival at this port, on Saturday, we learn that the Government of Cuba had imprisoned Mr. Cross, the American Consul. The "Armer Patton" arrived yesterday, bringing later dates and confirming the report previously brought of the Consul's arrest. It appears that some months since a female from Maine died without a will, leaving considerable property. The Consul received authority to take it into his custody, but in the mean time, some of the Spanish authorities then took possession of the residue and now refuse to surrender it. How the Consul should have got into "limbo" in consequence of this collision about property, is not yet clearly demonstrated.

[Philadelphia North American.]

THE BURNING OF THE ERIE.—The Coroner's investigation into the causes which led to the destruction of the Erie, was still progressing at Buffalo at the latest dates. But few additional facts of interest have yet come to light—none calculated to change the opinion which we expressed in our last relative to the origin of the fire. Some of the witnesses, it is true, state that they did not see the demijohns on the boiler-deck, and express the opinion that they would have seen them had they been there. Others, however, are positive on this point. Mr. Clemens, the First Engineer, testifies that when the fire broke out he had just returned from oiling and fixing the machinery—he heard an explosion similar to the slight blast of a rock, and almost instantly the flames burst out just aft of the smoke-pipe on the boiler-deck; explosion, fire, and rolling kegs of paint were all seen and heard at nearly the same time; the smoke had a strong odor of turpentine. He further states that if a demijohn on the boiler-deck had burst, the contents would have run between the boilers into the furnace doors; he believes the demijohns stood within two feet of the smoke-pipe, and thinks one or more of them were burst by the heat.

A gentleman who conversed with Mrs. Lynde, (the only lady saved from the Erie,) states that she was lying in her berth when the alarm was given. Her husband immediately ran to her assistance, inflated her life-preserver, which she carried by her, and cast her overboard. As soon as possible he leaped over after her, but she saw him no more. It is mentioned, as an evidence of the desperate struggles for life which were enacted in the water, that the life-preserver which is known to have been in possession of Mr. Lynde, when he leaped from the burning boat, was found on one of the persons picked up by the Clinton.

Young Beebe, whose courage and self-possession has been particularly noticed in many of the public prints, was attending a Military School at Cooperstown, and was on his way to visit his friends at Cleveland. At Buffalo he was placed under the particular charge of the unfortunate Gleason, the Clerk. When the fire broke out, his friend G. took him by the hand, and after in vain endeavoring to find some mode of escape for him, he advised him to slide down the tiller-chains. This he did, and G. accompanied him. While thus hanging, the fire often poured over them in vivid sheets; but they hung on, changing hands, and dashing water in their faces with the hand at liberty. The little fellow succeeded in holding on until rescued; but poor Gleason sunk a few moments too soon to be saved. The boy's face was a good deal burned, and his leg somewhat bruised by a burning timber which fell upon it. He describes, as the most fearful part of the dreadful scene through which he passed, the shrieks of those who were vainly struggling to press themselves through the windows of the cabin, which was filled with fire and smoke.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Saturday adds the following names to the list of the late previously published. They are principally Germans: Anthony Weichel and family of eight persons; from Buffalo; Peter Stein; A. Siegel, wife and three children; John Long and family of four persons; Geo. Kraft; Michael Kreis; Philip Freigant, one of the Band from Erie; John Voegele, a Swiss emigrant, wife and nine children—had in his possession 25,000 florins; John Angell of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Miss Sherman of Detroit.

MORMONS.—The Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader of the 4th inst. states that within the ten days previous between three and four hundred Mormons passed through that place, on their way to the Mormon settlement in Hancock County. The Editor of the Free Trader recently counted, in one day, seven wagons filled with men, women and children, all wending their way towards the settlements of the "Latter-Day Saints." They hailed from Western New-York, and their appearance was quite respectable. The settlement is now said to contain between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the city of Nauvoo is represented as being in a flourishing condition. The sect are now engaged in building a large temple, containing a baptismal font supported by twelve oxen overlaid with gold!

Maj. Gen. GAINES and lady are now lecturing on "National Defence" at St. Louis, Mo. Some of the General's South-Western admirers protest against the appointment of Gen. Scott to the command in chief, and even threaten that Gen. G. will not obey orders transmitted through him.

THE DROUGHT.—The Maine Cultivator states that the drought in many parts of that State has been very severe. Not more than half a crop of Hay has been cut in York and Cumberland Counties.

There is to be a Boat-Race with sculls to-day at Hoboken, at 3 1/2 P. M. It will be largely attended.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—August 17.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Beason and Williams.

Thomas Berria was tried for assault and battery on Wm. Lewis; guilty—sent to the penitentiary 60 days. Daniel Haley, stealing a guinea umbrella from Turner's Warehouse, guilty—penitentiary 30 days. Moses Johnson, assault and battery on an unknown man; guilty—penitentiary 3 months. John Miller, stealing a large whip from James Connolly; guilty—City Prison 30 days. Catherine O'Brien, stealing \$9 in money and sundry clothing from John Tobin; guilty—penitentiary 3 months. Quam, stealing an umbrella from William C. Brooks; guilty—judgment suspended and he discharged.

Discharged.—David Penrall and Jacob Williams, charged with petit larceny, Carl Oscar Vassenburg and John Anderson with assault and battery, were severally discharged for want of evidence to prosecute.

POLICE OFFICE.—Stealing Money.—A German named Johannes Peck was yesterday arrested and committed, charged with stealing \$6 in gold from No. 10 Frankfort-st., the property of Charles Schmitt, of 163 William-st.

Burglary.—Peter Johnson, a colored man, was yesterday arrested by officer James L. Smith, charged with burglariously entering the house of Eliza Fisher, a colored woman, of No. 5 Leonard-st., on Monday, August 4, 1841, and stealing thence five or more French, four pictures, cut glass decanters, glasses, &c. worth together \$24.50. He confessed his guilt, and was sent to prison.

Gamblers Arrested.—Four gamblers, named Simon Shohl, Larry Schinsky, Simon Marks and Samuel M. Gaspar, were arrested early yesterday morning by officer Price John Davis, charged with having won at an sitting, on Monday, \$400 of Abraham Johnson of No. 360 Pearl-st., with cards, and 16 sovereigns, equal to \$77.44, the same day at another sitting. Shohl won the money, and the others were charged with dividing the spoils—one of them loaning Johnson \$50 on his gold watch to enable him to continue gambling, all of which was lost. Only \$140 of the money was recovered. They were held to bail in \$300 each, which they gave and were discharged.

Robbing a Stranger.—A gentleman from Pottsville, Pa., who declined giving his name, went on Sunday night to the Five Points, and was robbed by a black girl named Mary Ann Williams, as he stated, of \$250, and his gold watch worth \$40. She was arrested by officer Cockstar, and committed to prison.

Owners Wanted.—A number of writing-desks, and a carpet-bag full of women's and children's clothing, taken from a stout Irishman, who said he brought them from Canada on his back, and was carrying them to Vermont by the way of New-York.

Also at the Lower Police Office, or at No. 102 Centre-street, by officers Barber and Horn, for ladies' dresses, gold earrings, white neckerchiefs, handkerchiefs, and silk bonnets, embroidered handkerchiefs, gentlemen's cloths and pantaloons, satin vests, pillow-cases, sheets, linen bed valances, a child's merino cloak, Rob Roy shawl, moustache-cased navel clock, and other articles, supposed to be stolen.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—Fatal Accident.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of John Garson, aged 17, an apprentice to John F. Trow, printer, of 114 Nassau street. The deceased a little after noon was up in the fifth story of the building, used as an office, and got on the rope to descend rapidly through the scuttle hole to the lower door, when the step gave way and he was precipitated to the bottom and frightfully crushed and mangled. He was conveyed to the Hospital and died at 7 o'clock in the evening. Verdict, accidentally killed by falling from the fifth story of the building No. 114 Nassau-st.

The Politician's Register.—A new edition will be published to-morrow, containing correct returns of all important elections from 1836 to 1841. For sale at this office. Price 25 cents. It [From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Chapman's Metallic Bone and Razor Sharp is much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to "erow" over it. Manufacture 109 William-street. (3) j730 12*

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Monday, Aug. 16.

The Veto Message was to-day received in the Senate, in anticipation of which the galleries and the Chamber were crowded at an early hour. It was received at a quarter past 12 o'clock, the Bank Bill being returned with it, and immediately, other business suspended, was read to the Senate. Of the Message it is unnecessary to speak, as you have it in full. It is, however, received with applause by the Opposition, and in the contrary manner by many of the Whigs. Immediately after its reading, a slight expression of feeling was manifested in the galleries, and Mr. BENTON instantly rose and uttered severe deprecations against the "Bank ruffians" and "Bank bullies" who had insulted the Message, and in that the President, the Senate, and the country. He moved that those who were instrumental in it be removed from the gallery by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought to the bar of the Senate.

The hissing and approbation were very faint, of short duration, and unheard by many of the Senators. Messrs. RIVES, BENTON, BUCHANAN and others, spoke on this motion, maintaining the necessity of preserving the honor and dignity of the Senate inviolate from disturbances of this kind; and in this instance the disturbance being a slight, and being entirely unheard by some of them, suggesting and pressing the propriety of suffering this to pass without formal action. The most conspicuous of the disturbers was in the mean time, taken from the gallery by an officer of the Senate and put in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. After a conversation of some length the subject was dropped, and the person ordered to be discharged.

Mr. CLAY, in his usually concise manner, stated the situation of the bill, which had passed both branches of Congress, and having been presented to the President for his signature, was now returned with his objections. The course now marked out in the Constitution was to reconsider the bill, and if it passed both Houses by a vote of two-thirds, it became a law of the land, independently of the objections. He would not now debate the subject; it would not be treating it with the gravity due to the coordinate branch of the Government, to themselves, and to the Country, without time for consideration of the objections. He therefore moved that it be taken up for consideration to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and, in the mean time, be printed.

After some conversation as to the hour of taking it up to-morrow, the motion was carried; and, on motion of Mr. KING, 6,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive session. Prior to this, in the morning hour, Mr. CLAY presented resolutions and proceedings of a meeting of the highly respectable County of Buckingham, Virginia, in favor of the measures of this Session, viz: a National Bank, declaring its constitutionality, and expressing an earnest desire for its establishment at this Session; for distribution, and for a Bankrupt Law; against the Sub-Treasury, and desiring its repeal.

He was glad to say that this latter part of the request had been complied with; and he hoped, although it was hoping against hope, that the former one would be, and that a National Bank would be established at this Session.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a communication of importers of jewelry of New-York, expressing their opinion that an increase of duty on articles of jewelry would diminish the revenue from them, as it would increase the smuggling of them, to which there was so much facility.

The resolution of Mr. LINS, requesting the President to give notice to the British Government to put an end to the joint communication of Oregon Territory was taken up, and, after some debate, laid over.

The resolution of Mr. SEVIER, calling on the Post-Master General for the changes in the transportation of the mails in the States and Territories was adopted.

In the House numerous petitions were presented. Mr. IRWIN, from the Select Committee on General Enforcement, reported a resolution empowering the Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, which was laid on the table, at the motion of Mr. ANDREWS of Ky.: Yeas 129, Nays 40.

The Census Bill was taken up and passed. The Bankrupt bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. TILLINGHAST in the Chair.

The interest of the day has been in the Senate, where assembled many of the members of the House, leaving that nearly vacated. The House, not feeling in a working mood, adjourned at an early hour.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—Disturbances of rather a serious character have recently taken place between the whites and Indians near Fort Wayne. In consequence of an Indian being killed by a soldier in a quarrel, the friends of the deceased collected some six or seven hundred warriors, set themselves down before the Fort, threatening to burn it and massacre the garrison, unless the perpetrators were instantly given up for punishment. This, of course, the commandant of the Fort refused to do, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a number of the chief men of the nation could prevail upon the multitude to desist for a time from violence.

Great Boat Race.—To-day the great Boat Race comes off at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The first race will take place at half past 3 o'clock, when the following list of boats will row: Duane, Atlantic, Thomas Jefferson, each of which will be manned with picked crews. THE SECOND RACE, at 5 o'clock, Will be a Scull-Boat Race, for a prize of twenty-dollars. This will be a very interesting race, as the following boats have entered: TIPPECANOE, LEAVE-HER-BE, DEMOCRAT, ROAMER, JACK BRIGHTON, alias PANTHER, HOOKERSNIVY. (2) 1*

Wanted to Charter a Steamboat.—Wanted to charter for service in the coast, a moderate sized Steamer, not larger than the Franklin, and warranted to be in perfect condition. Employment can be given to one that would suit for several weeks. Apply to ault 2t (2) Navy Agent, 25 Water-street.

Peanches and Milk, at PATINSON'S, corner of Nassau and Ann-street. ault 4 5*

LET EVERY MAN VISIT THE FOLLOWING NEW AND SUBLIME EXHIBITION. THE FALLS OF NIAGARA—WITH REAL WATER!—No. 83 Barclay-st. This GRAND SPECTACLE has been visited by upwards of ONE THOUSAND PERSONS during the last few days; and we can assure the public that it is not only well worth going to see, but what is more, every visitor will be charmed and delighted with the sight. Let all who are not otherwise engaged, attend. It is only necessary to state this gem, that the whole has been got up under the management of P. GRAIN, Esq., one of the oldest and best artists in the United States. Please read the following from the Editor of the Old Countryman:—

"The Falls of Niagara"—There is a beautiful model of this stupendous wonder of nature exhibiting at the American Academy of Fine Arts, in Barclay street, which is a well worth a visit. It is produced, by those who have seen the real Falls, to be a correct representation, in which all the proportions are retained. The use of water—real water—adds greatly to the effect, which is certainly very pleasing